

SANTO DOMINGO.

DIPLOMACY EXTRAORDINARY.

HAYTI, WARNED BY THE UNITED STATES TO BE NEUTRAL TOWARD SANTO DOMINGO—COMMUNICATIONS FROM ADMIRAL POOR, CONSUL GAUTIER, AND MINISTER BASSETT.

Communications from United States officials referring to the pending negotiations with Santo Domingo, and warning Hayti to remain neutral, have been published in the Haytian Journal, and excited a great deal of unpleasant comment. We have received from Port-au-Prince French translations of several of these documents. Copies of the originals have doubtless been sent to Washington by the mail; but as we have been unable as yet to obtain them, we are obliged to render the translations back again into English. Our readers will hear this circumstance in mind in forming an opinion upon the tone of the communication addressed by our officials to the authorities of a friendly Republic. The first is a letter from Admiral Poor to the President of Hayti:

To President BAZET, Provisional President Republic, Hayti.

The undersigned avails himself of the arrival in this port of the steamer, flag-officer of the United States North Atlantic squadron, to inform you that the Government of the United States has received from the Government of Hayti a communication in which it is stated that the Government of Hayti has determined to use all its power to prevent any meddling on the part of Hayti in the affairs of Santo Domingo, and that during such intervention, any interference with, or attack on the Government of Santo Domingo, or any other act of hostility, will be considered as an act of war against the United States, and will be met by the United States with all the force which it may deem proper to employ.

C. H. POOR, Rear-Admiral, &c.

United States Consul, Gaucher, addresses Gen. Nord and is to the following terms:

GENERAL: A large majority of the Dominican people have asked their representatives to be annexed to the United States; and negotiations with that view have been commenced. A Commission has been appointed to go to Santo Domingo and examine the situation, when all who are opposed to the annexation of Santo Domingo, and who are not in favor of the United States, will be considered as enemies of the people. In the meantime the United States has engaged to protect the legitimate Government of Santo Domingo, and to prevent any interference with its independence, and to maintain the peace and order of the country.

Consul Gaucher proceeds to point out the movements of Gen. Luperon and his associates, and continues:

"I do not wish to say by this, that the authorities at Cap-Haitien are secretly aiding the Dominican insurgents, but I do wish to say, that every one who is in friendly relations with them, and that they have secured him long interviews, and that I desire to warn the authorities at Cap-Haitien, that if they continue to aid the Dominican insurgents, they will be considered as enemies of the people, and will be met by the United States with all the force which it may deem proper to employ."

Gen. Nord in reply says:

"I have already been ordered by my Government to preserve the strictest neutrality regarding the affairs of Santo Domingo, and I will continue to do so."

Minister Bassett addressed the following letters to the Haytian Secretary of State:

To the Hon. T. RAMEAU, Secretary of State.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that negotiations are pending between the United States and the Dominican Republic, and I am instructed by my Government to make known to the Haytian Government the nature of the negotiations, and to inform you that the United States is desirous of maintaining the peace and order of the country, and of preventing any interference with the independence of Santo Domingo.

I respectfully ask that you will, without delay, direct the attention of your Government to the negotiations, and to the fact that the United States is desirous of maintaining the peace and order of the country, and of preventing any interference with the independence of Santo Domingo.

Sir: I thank you for your letter of the 21st ult., in reply to mine of the 18th inst., and for the assurance given to me of the neutrality of the Haytian Government in the internal affairs of Santo Domingo, and I am glad to hear that the Haytian Government is desirous of maintaining the peace and order of the country, and of preventing any interference with the independence of Santo Domingo.

Nevertheless, it would be more satisfactory and agreeable to my Government and myself, if, when writing in the name of your Government, you could inform me of the nature of the negotiations, and of the fact that the United States is desirous of maintaining the peace and order of the country, and of preventing any interference with the independence of Santo Domingo.

Since the receipt of your dispatch of the 18th inst., I have been informed by the Haytian Government that the negotiations are pending, and that the United States is desirous of maintaining the peace and order of the country, and of preventing any interference with the independence of Santo Domingo.

I have, &c. R. B. BASSETT.

The Port-au-Prince Correspondent, Feb. 16, in the course of a long article, thus complains of alleged acts of intimidation on the part of United States officials:

"The proceedings of the annexation project in order to secure success have caused to exercise a system of complete though disguised coercion. It is first the commander of a ship of war, then a military officer, and finally a naval officer, who are sent to Santo Domingo, and who are to be considered as enemies of the people, and will be met by the United States with all the force which it may deem proper to employ."

Now how can these acts be reconciled with the solemn assurances made to the men of this island in the United States, that they were to be free, and that they were to be considered as enemies of the people, and will be met by the United States with all the force which it may deem proper to employ?"

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE SITUATION AT MONTMARTRE UNCHANGED—AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO SURPRISE THE INSURGENTS—GEN. URBAIN A CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Friday, March 17, 1871.

The situation in the Montmartre district is unchanged. No acts of violence have been committed. The Prussians have returned to the French authorities 15,000 Chassepot guns, for use in case of need here. Disasters continue, but are not of an alarming nature.

The Government, it is reported, will attempt tonight to surprise the 30 cannon held by the insurgents in the Place de la Vierge. A company of the National Guards on duty there has promised to assist the undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any longer.

A meeting of the officers and subalterns of the National Guards of Montmartre has been summoned for the purpose of signing an address regarding the election of their own chief, in the person of Menotti Garibaldi. Non-signers are denounced as traitors, but there have as yet been but few signatures.

Gen. Urbain is a candidate for the Assembly at the ensuing elections to fill vacancies from Paris. The merchants of Paris are signing a protest against the law in relation to commercial bills.

Ten trains will be run daily, to and from Versailles, during the recesses of the National Assembly. One hundred seats in the Assembly are vacant.

The opening exhibition of paintings in Paris will take place on the 15th of May. The newspaper, *Le Sport*, appears on Wednesday next. The question as to when the faces shall recommence will be decided shortly.

The members of the National Guards have been invited to call at the American Legation, to receive each five francs in money or a pound of tobacco from the subscriptions made in America for the relief of sufferers in France.

The Council of Ministers is occupied with the appointment of Prefects and the reorganization of the Municipal Council of Paris.

The journals unanimously deprecate the exhibition of any violence toward Germans returning to their business and residence in Paris, but urge their social exclusion.

Gen. Vinoy has addressed a severe circular to the generals commanding the army of Paris.

Six hundred pork shops have reopened since Monday.

THE PRUSSIAN ANXIOUS TO SELL THE CITY OF MONTMARTRE—A NEW FRENCH LOAN—THE FRENCH PRESS URGING REPRISALS AGAINST THE PRUSSIAN—TERRIBLE EXPLOSION—EIGHTY PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED.

PARIS, Friday, March 17, 1871.

It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the City of Montmartre back to France for 200,000 francs. It has been decided by the French Government to place on the market a loan of two and a half milliards of francs in the form of three per cent. rent.

The journals complain that the Prussians are still deprecating upon the authorities, and urging reprisals. The Prussian press is urging reprisals against the French press.

Gen. Vinoy has addressed a severe circular to the generals commanding the army of Paris.

Six hundred pork shops have reopened since Monday.

A carriage factory has exploded at Chancy. Eighty persons were killed and wounded.

The Assembly has appointed a Committee of 45 to report upon the state of the invaded Departments. The Mayors of Arrondissements are required to state all costs incurred, and to describe the resources remaining at their disposal and the prospects of the harvest.

Casimir Perier has declined the Prefecture of the Seine. Messrs. Sykes, Swinhurn, and Johnston of the American Ambulance have been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It is believed that private telegraphing will recommence on Monday.

Normalizations within the last six months are to be declared void.

Gen. Faidherbe, though ill, has submitted to the Government a plan for the reorganization of the army.

The Brests are to be bought up extensively by the Government, with a view to sustaining the credit of the nation in view of the new loan.

M. Baudet, and the other French negotiators, go to Rouen on Friday evening, and the negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace will probably open on Monday.

A dispatch from Dieppe says the Germans have gone, and that the customs posts and telegraphs have been restored to the control of the French authorities.

A dispatch from Rouen says hereafter all taxes will be payable to the French. The branch of the Bank of France at Rouen has resumed business. M. Poyen-Quier has gone to Rouen for the purpose of removing the difficulties arising out of the jurisdiction.

Many of the newspapers in Alsace and Lorraine intend removing to Lille and Lyons.

GERMANY.

PROGRESS OF THE EMPEROR—CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE CZAR.

BERLIN, Friday, March 17, 1871.

The Emperor William arrived at Weimar yesterday. He was met by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and a brilliant staff of Eichenach, and by the Duchesses, as well as by a great crowd of people at Weimar Station. The reception was very enthusiastic.

Gen. Wrangel has arrived here as the bearer of a congratulatory letter from the Czar Alexander to the Emperor William.

Herr Fabian remains in France as the representative of Count von Bismarck until the execution of the preliminaries of peace.

LATER-ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Friday, March 17—Evening.

The Emperor has arrived, and the city is illuminated in his honor. The Emperor and Empress, and the Crown Prince and Princess, drove through the streets to-night. The enthusiasm of the people is immense.

ITALY.

FINANCIAL MATTERS—PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN ROME IN JULY.

FLORENCE, Friday, March 17, 1871.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, in presenting an excuse for the non-presentation of the Budget, said that there was a total deficit of 20,000,000 of lire to be provided for. He proposed to augment the issue of bank notes by 100,000,000, and to increase taxes ten per cent over present rates throughout the Kingdom.

The Italian Parliament will meet in Rome in July to vote on the Budget. Bills have been introduced for the abolition of differential duties on foreign vessels; and for the better maintenance of the public peace and security throughout the Kingdom.

RUSSIA.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANS ON THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, March 16, 1871.

The *Antichail* of to-day has the following remarks upon the decision of the Black Sea Conference at London:

"Notwithstanding newspaper invectives, the Powers have interpreted the letter of Prince Gortchakoff as reasonable and upright, as not a challenge, and not a question of principle, but a question of fact, involving no unjust sacrifice and disturbing no rights, respects and pledges."

The *Frederick Russ* publishes a letter recently sent to the Czar by the Emperor William, who says:

"To-day, at the review near Paris, I remembered our united arms approaching Paris after having fought the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia."

The letter also expresses the pleasure of His Majesty at the acceptance by the Czar of the Cointoise of the last Prussian Guards.

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—FRAUDS IN THE GOVERNMENT ARSENALS—DISCUSSION RESUMED ON THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, Friday, March 17, 1871.

The House of Lords last evening passed to a second reading the bill for the abolition of University Tests.

and that the Government had been paying for public powder twice its cost in its own shops. He deplored the spathy of the Government at a time when the state of Europe made war more than possible. Lord Northbrook, Under-Secretary of War, explained that the new prismatic powder was superseding all other kinds, and had engaged the attention of the Government.

The lobbies and galleries of the House of Commons were thronged, last evening, with army officers and people interested in the bill for the reorganization of the army. Soon after the session was opened, Mr. Gladstone informed the House that he was unable to fix a day for the consideration of Mr. Dilke's resolution concerning the Ministry for accepting the proposal for a Conference upon the Black Sea question, until after the Army bill had been settled.

In the debate which soon followed, several members shared generally, assailing the system of purchasing commissions in terms which their opponents considered to be attacks upon the habits and institutions of the country. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, took part in the debate in an able defense of the bill, and particularly of the clause providing for the abolition of the purchase of commissions.

In the House of Commons, to-night, a resolution to insist upon monastic institutions was rejected. Mr. Disraeli reopened the debate on army reorganization. He insisted that the abolition of the purchase system was a policy measure to propose where a great remedy for inefficiency was demanded. The proper course to pursue would be to let the bill before the House go to a working Committee for improvement. The question of purchase also had a financial phase. He feared that £20,000,000 sterling would be insufficient to indemnify losers by its abolition. Mr. Gladstone expressed his belief that the bill was satisfactory to the three branches of the service, and he opposed its reference to a Committee. The second reading of the bill was carried.

THE NEW DOMINION.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Judging from recent speeches and legislation, it does not appear as if the Government expected any very speedy settlement of the Fishery question. A bill has passed the Senate to regulate the seizure of foreign craft, which will lessen the time between the seizure and the sale. It also provides that three-fourths of the amount realized from the sale of seized craft shall be distributed to the officers and men of the vessels making the seizure. This regulation is intended to furnish an additional inducement to the fishery officers, and to make them more active than ever in seizing foreign craft, and should the questions now in dispute remain unsettled, the list of captured vessels will doubtless be longer than ever.

THE OUTRAGE IN MANITOBA.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT ON CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON AN AMERICAN.

PEMBINA, D. T., Feb. 23.—Last evening a citizen of Pembina named Andreas Naft visited the house of Mr. J. M. Naft, and was killed by a bullet from the house of Mr. J. M. Naft. The house of Mr. J. M. Naft is situated in the immediate vicinity of a large post in the ground of the Pembina reservation. The house of Mr. J. M. Naft is situated in the immediate vicinity of a large post in the ground of the Pembina reservation.

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is expected that an attempt will be made to blow to the air the property, and there are fears of a bloody collision. The laborers have not been paid for a long time